



LEVEL 1 - SEMESTER 2

PARASITOLOGY

3
L.E

HIS

LECTURE 3 - MCQ

2024

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1) The cause of elephantiasis is

- a- Obstruction of internal capillaries of internal organs
- b- Invasion of microfilaria to blood
- c- Entrance of filariform larva in skin
- d- Blockage of lymphatic drainage of lower limb

2) The main insect vector of filariasis is

- a- Female aedes
- b- Female culex
- c- Female anopheles
- d- Female sand fly

3) The periodicity of appearance of microfilaria is during

- a- All the day
- b- Day time
- c- Night
- d- Non of the above

4) The following characters of microfilaria are correct except

- a- Appear in blood after 3 months
- b- Measures 300 μ
- c- Loose sheath
- d- Has somatic nuclei in its body cavity

1	2	3	4
D	B	C	A



5) The infective stage of W.bancrofti is

- a- Microfilaria in blood
- b- Filariform larva in lymphatic tissue
- c- Microfilaria in mosquitoes
- d- Filariform larva in proboscis of culex

6) All the following are true about filariasis except

- a- Its life cycle require intermediate host
- b- Insect vector is mandatory to transmit infection
- c- Can be diagnosed by x ray
- d- In endemic areas patients are severely manifested
- e- Microfilaria moults inside midgut of vector

7) Clinical manifestation of filaria is complex interplay of the following except

- a- Presence of adults
- b- Immune response of the patient
- c- Bacterial infection
- d- Fungal infection
- e- presence of microfilaria in skin

8) In tropical pulmonary eosinophilia , there is the following except

- a- High level of eosinophils
- b- Hypersensitivity to microfilarial antigens
- c- Respond well to hetrazan
- d- Presence of microfilaria in blood
- e- Patient presented by tender lymph nodes

5	6	7	8
D	D	E	D





9) Adult W.bancrofti can cause the following except

- a- Lymphadenitis
- b- Diffuse interstitial lung disease
- c- Lymphangitis
- d- Edema
- e- Fever

10) The main cause of lymphangitis in filariasis is

- a- Moving adult worms
- b- Microfilaria in blood
- c- Hypersensitivity to microfilarial antigens
- d- Inflammation of lymph nodes

11) Rupture of lymph varices can cause the following except

- a- Ascites due to liver affection
- b- Chylous diarrhea
- c- Chylothorax
- d- Chyluria
- e- Chylocele

12) Presence of lymph in urine is called

- a- Lymphorrhagia
- b- Lymphadenitis
- c- Lymphadenitis'
- d- Lymphedema

9	10	11	12
B	A	A	A



3) One of the following not routine for diagnosis of filariasis

- a- Thin blood films
- b- X ray film
- c- US
- d- Muscle biopsy
- e- Serological tests

14) Knotts technique is used to diagnose

- a- Cutaneous leishmaniasis
- b- Elephantiasis
- c- Kala azar
- d- Cerebral malaria
- e- Non of the above

15) Classic filariasis is characterized by

- a- Absence of microfilaria in blood
- b- Eosinophilic granuloma in spleen
- c- Detected mainly by serology
- d- Blood film is essential
- e- Patient presented by cough

13	14	15
D	B	D

